


TEXTILE BULLETIN



VOL. 63

JANUARY 1, 1943

NO. 9

Things to Come in 1943



They will be flying East—West—North and South, this year. . . More and ever more of them—and the roar of their coming already sounds the approach of doom to our enemies.

This is one of the things to come in 1943.

As we enter this critical year we are resolved to keep our heads—regardless of what comes—be it victories or defeats. Our job is important to the Textile Industry and to the war effort. We shall keep on working at it harder than ever.

BUY
WAR
BONDS
IN
1943



SONOCO MAKES *EVERYTHING* IN *PAPER CARRIERS*

SONOCO PRODUCTS COMPANY

HARTSVILLE S. C.

DEPENDABLE SOURCE OF SUPPLY

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from*
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SHORTAGE**

NEW *Fulton* Waterproof **BALING PAPERS**

The necessity of using the limited obtainable supply of burlap for more important purposes than wrapping has placed a serious packaging problem before the cotton mills. Cotton mills realize that they must use their entire manufacturing capacity to make cotton goods for war needs. In this emergency FULTON Baling Papers furnish the answer. You can depend on these all-purpose wrapping papers as a satisfactory burlap replacement to protect cotton goods.

FULTON Baling Papers have many advantages. They are sturdy and tough, waterproof, dustproof and flexible. They will save your goods damage from exposure, reducing losses and claims. They are low in price and are readily available for prompt shipment from our stocks. Furnished in various widths and weights to best suit each individual mill's needs. Manufactured in our own plant, a special waterproof asphalt binder cements two layers of tough kraft paper, making a wrapping that is easy to handle—one that will withstand rough treatment in storage and in transit.

FLAT duplex paper for roll goods. CRINKLE duplex paper for baling goods.

Write for samples . . . the low prices will surprise you.

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&
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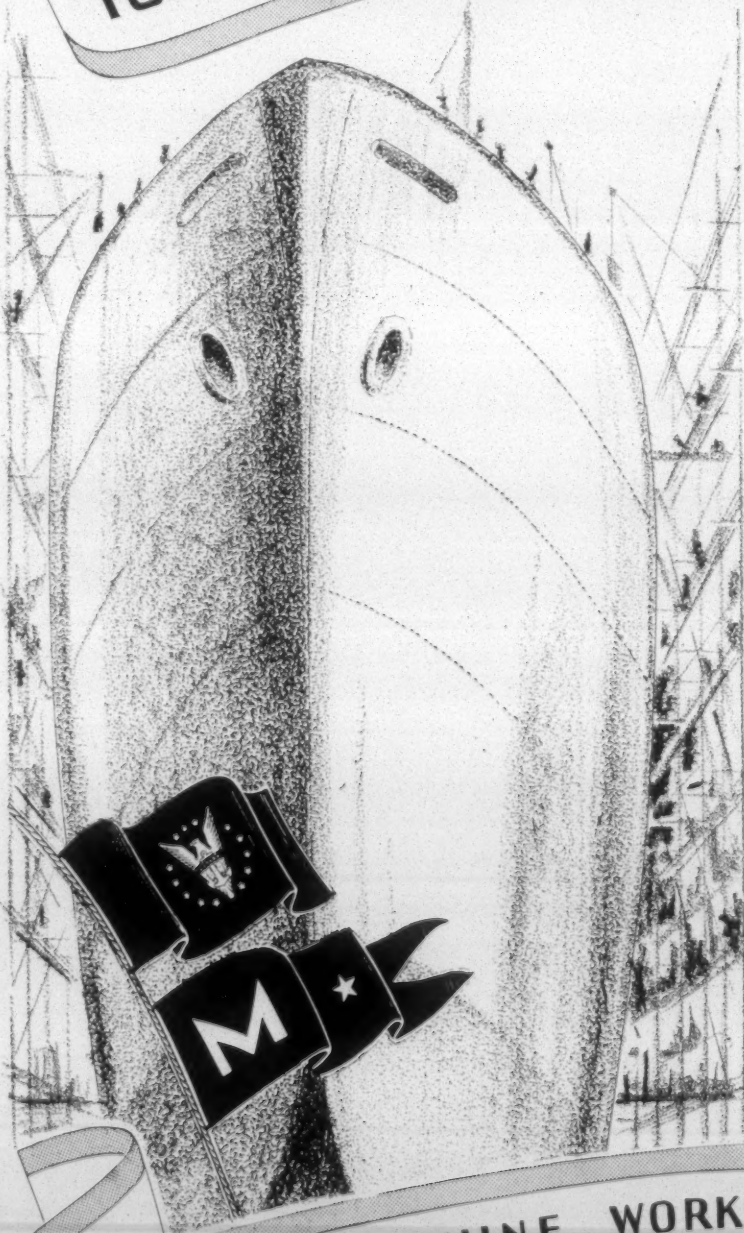
Manufacturers Since 1870

ATLANTA ST. LOUIS DALLAS
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TO YOU IN THE TEXTILE BUSINESS



You have helped to make it possible for us to do our part in the Victory program of our Country and our Allies by giving up the purchase of new machinery. We are now making vital equipment for the famous

"Liberty Ships"

and numerous other war materials. Whitin engineering, which has always been ahead in design and equipment, is now all out for Victory, but after the war we will be with you again . . . ready, willing and able. In the meantime our repair and replacement departments are working full time and our Textile Research Division is planning Now for Then.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass.



**A DIFFERENT WAR?
YES!**

... and a different war
presents new and
difficult problems.

Uncle Sam's fighting men in the jungle, in the Arctic, on the desert - - all over the world - - are demanding fabrics finished to meet the extreme conditions of this new kind of war. • Arkansas' vast peacetime experience is now solving wartime problems . . producing for textile processing and finishing plants products that meet exacting government specifications.

FRONT LINE PRODUCTS

FUNGICIDE G For mildewproofing all types of cotton cloth used in sleeping bags, webbing, tentage, mosquito netting, etc.

ARKO FIRE RETARDANT For flame-proofing uniform cloth, tentage, felts, etc.

CULOFIX L* For preventing color-bleed in water of direct dyed cotton.

AQUAROL* Produces a water-repellent finish on uniform cloth, overcoatings, and other military fabrics . . used in a single bath treatment with Fungicide G to impart water-repellency and mildew resistance . . used in a single bath treatment with Arko Fire Retardant to produce water-repellency and fire-resistance.



*REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

ARKANSAS CO. INC.

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Guest Editorial

BY BURNET R. MAYBANK
United States Senator from South Carolina

MOST of my life has been closely connected with cotton. As a boy I remember the plantations of my family and the seasons that had a big influence upon my life, for they engaged much of my attention. Cotton cultivation, planting, hoeing, picking, ginning, selling and shipping, each was an epoch in the year.

As a young man I entered the cotton exporting business and travelled frequently over the South and spent much time in Europe.

Now as a United States senator from a state which not only is prominent in the raising and shipping of cotton, but also a leader in the manufacture of cotton cloth, I am proud of the fact that I am a representative of a cotton-growing and manufacturing state. While I have never seen the statement made, I believe I am safe in saying that in the combined dollar value of cotton grown, shipped and manufactured, South Carolina leads all other states and, in fact, all other nations.

The growth of South Carolina to this position has taken many years. Much of it has come about during my own lifetime, and I am proud of the fact that I have had the privilege of taking a small part in this growth.

As I have followed our growth in cotton production and in the manufacture of cotton textile products, I have been interested in several by-products of this growth which are of tremendous importance to our people. It is easy enough to see how supremacy in a given field will bring many benefits to the people, but we, in South Carolina, have noted many benefits from the textile industry which are not necessarily the result of supremacy.

For instance, there is the attitude of our people engaged in the industry. I do not believe you will find a more patriotic group of people in America than those farmers who

are engaged in raising cotton and those textile workers who are engaged in manufacturing it into cloth. They are the salt of the earth. Native born stock, essentially Christians, all speaking the same language and worshipping the same God with a oneness of purpose, they have the real, the genuine type of patriotism. It is a God-fearing type of patriotism, and there is no difference between the mill executives and the mill employees, or between the farm owners and the farm workers. They are all of one mind. The last war showed and proved it, and the present war is demonstrating the fact that the most patriotic area of America is in the cotton belt of the South.

According to the Commissioner of Labor for South Carolina, the textile mills of South Carolina paid last year \$87,078,249 in payrolls, and employed 102,342 people. There seems to be no accurate current information as to the taxes paid by the mills, but we know that their property taxes pay a very large part of the costs of the state government, and that under the new Revenue Act the Federal Government is going to take a very large percentage of the income of the cotton mills. That is a pretty important factor in any government, and government should be thankful for the development of such a fine industry. I am, and I give my thanks not only to the capable executives, but also equally to the faithful workers who, arm in arm with their employers, have built this industry to its present position and have made possible our supremacy in the field of cotton. I take off my hat to the farm owners and farm workers who, together, have so greatly improved the production and staple of cotton in our state.

I shall endeavor so long as I am a United States senator to serve the best interests of the cotton industry because it is so vital to so many hundreds of thousands of people in the state and in the nation.

*"Much has been done,
more must be done,
for Victory"*

from the speech of our President and General Manager
JOHN F. TINSLEY



"WE recognize that the Army-Navy 'E' award to us is a 'pat on the back' to acknowledge, in a solemn way, some things we have done ★ We know that our Country has a greater job to do in the future ★ The encouragement of Uncle Sam's approval of what we have done will help us to do more ★ We propose to see that no looms are idle because of lack of our efforts ★ We propose to see that our other War jobs are delivered to the best of our individual efforts."

Written by
The Employees of CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS



The Handling of Rayon Cakes In the Textile Trade

By L. M. DINSMORE
Sales Development Department
American Viscose Corporation

TEN YEARS ago rayon was sold in two forms—either cones or skeins. Cones had a free or smooth runoff until the package was exhausted. Skeins, in the majority of cases, gave little trouble and in cases where they did the trouble could be easily corrected by stripping and then completing the runoff. During the last two years rayon in cake form has been introduced to the trade and it is now being used in ever-increasing poundage. The cakes were first used in filling winding, and most of the earlier work was done with 150/40 bright yarn. Cakes were then used in the throwing trade, and later in the knitting and dyeing trades.

A cake of rayon, as is generally known, is in appearance a hollow cylinder of rayon yarn. In the box spinning or centrifugal method of making viscose process rayon, the filaments after emerging from the spinning bath pass over a revolving godet wheel and from there through a glass funnel into a rapidly rotating "bucket" or "pot." The filaments are parallel until they leave the bottom of the funnel, but as the rim speed of the "pot" is greater than the speed at which the filaments are entering, they are twisted together before they are laid on the side wall of the "pot." The cake is built up in this manner to the required size and is then removed from the "pot" for desulphurizing, washing, bleaching and other purifying treatment.

Advantages of Cakes

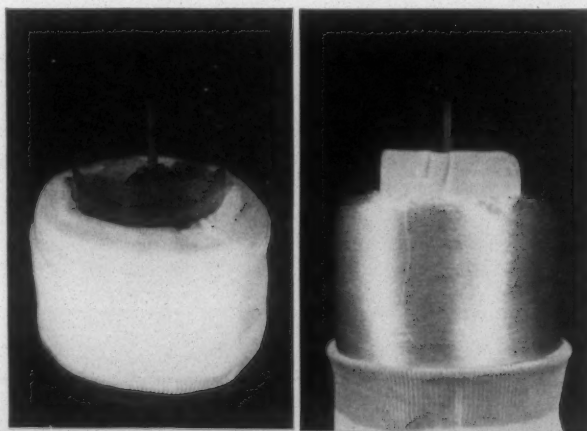
There are several distinct advantages in connection with the delivery of rayon yarn by producers in cake form. In the rayon producer's plant several processing operators are eliminated, and at the same time a better quality of yarn is produced. These two factors combined make it possible to give customers a high quality usable yarn at a lower cost. In addition to superiority of product and lower price, cakes are convenient to handle and are being handled today in all trades with good efficiency and low waste figures.

In preparing this type of package in the rayon yarn producer's plant, a piece of especially knit tubular rayon stockinet is fitted inside each cake after it leaves the

spinning machine. The stockinet is considerably longer than the height of the cake so that it may be folded over the outside of the cake at each end. This completely protects it in the various subsequent operations.

A special device for the winding machine has been developed for its customers by the American Viscose Corp., which gently extends the cake so that the yarn is fairly taut and easy to unwind. This device was at first made of metal, but as metal shortages developed, wood and plastic were used. Some mills, having seen samples of this device, have worked out their own comparable equipment.

Currently about 45 per cent of the distribution of rayon yarn in cake form is for flat filling winding. Throwsters are using cakes instead of skeins for crepe twisting, and it is thought that this may become one of the biggest outlets for cakes. The full-fashioned hosiery industry is taking a substantial quantity of yarn in this



At the left, cake with cover intact as mounted on the cake holder with the celluloid insert in place. On the right is shown the second step in preparing cake for winding, with cover stripped back from cake.

form and it may also become one of the more important customers for cake yarn. Other important current uses include yarn for twisting other than crepe and for dyeing in the cake package. Some mills are twisting direct from

cakes for voile twist by using converted cotton twisters and ring spinning frames.

The dyeing of cakes has been carried on successfully for some time. Development work is continuing in this field and it appears that in due course cakes will be generally used by this trade in lieu of skeins.

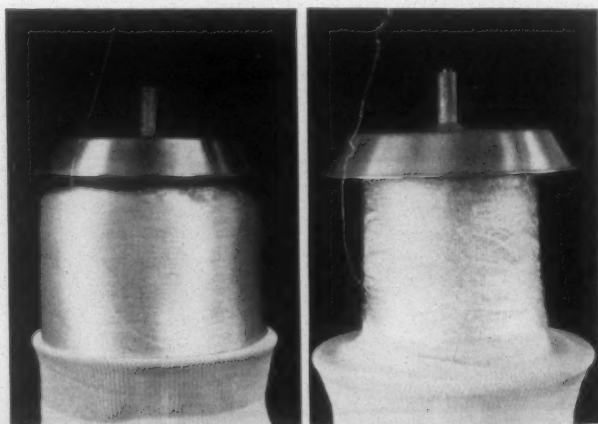
Regarding the use of cakes, it may be stated that whenever yarn is to be treated or twisted the cake is a more desirable package than a cone or skein.

Winding Cakes for Filling

Several factors must be taken into consideration in the handling of cakes to achieve the best efficiency and highest quality of product. Cakes present the problem of a free run on the first three-quarters of a cake with the inside quarter having an area of creases and hollows. Improvements in cake production, however, are now reducing these malformed areas.

The cake-holder assembly is one of the principal factors entering into the handling of cakes on a volume basis. The base on which the cake is set is made of suitable material, such as bakelite or plywood, approximately six and one-half inches in diameter with a center spindle on which an inverted cap or "pie plate" is placed. As the cakes have a definite top and bottom it is essential that they be placed on the base in the proper position. Initial "S" twist cakes unwind in an anti-clockwise direction while "Z" twist cakes unwind in a clockwise direction.

The cakes have a knit cover or wrapper for protection against damage in winding. When preparing for winding, the lower half is turned down over the base of the cake-holder. The upper half is pulled off over the upper half of the cake until tight, and without wrinkles on the inside of the cake; and the ends are then tucked into the top of the insert on the inside of the cake. These inserts are of pressed fiber or bakelite and are used on the inside of the cake to give it body when it has unwound to a point where it would not support itself properly. The inserts



Step No. 3, on the left, shows cover stripped back from cake and pie plate in place. Cake is now ready for winding. Illustration on the right shows the last few remaining yards of yarn on the cake.

should be rolled inside the cakes so that the running yarn will slide over the edge of the insert, rather than strike against it. In other words, the lap-over edge of the insert should point away from the direction in which the yarn is unwinding.

On the vertical spindle of the cake-holder there are centering springs which tend to hold the insert out with a slight pressure against the inside wall of the cake. This pressure should always be at the minimum. Otherwise, overlapped or entwined sections of threads may be produced and the resulting plucks or jerks may cause excessive breakage in the winding. The insert sizes vary with the size of cake being used. An insert of standard length, 15 or 16 inches long, rectangular in shape, may be used with a height of one-half inch greater than the cake and of a .020 thickness. These measurements appear to give the best all-around performance, since they make the outer edge of the pie plate or cap even with the top of the cake, and prevent angularity due to the drop in the pie plate edge.

Pie plates that are too large cause excessive waste and stops due to the amount of breakage caused by the angularity where the yarn is drawn from the top of the cake around the edge of the pie plate. This is due to the added tension caused by snubbing around the increased angle of a too large pie plate, which multiplies the original tension on the yarn as it leaves the cake.

As the cake decreases in size or diameter, the yarn, because of creases and wrinkles, is harder to remove, causing the balloon to decrease in size and creating a stripping action rather than a ballooning action during unwinding. If a balloon is not produced there will be shelling of the cake, which, through lifting the loose rings of yarn may cause additional tangles and plucks.

The relation between the inside diameter of the cake and the outside edge of the pie plates is an important factor when determining the proper size of plate or cap needed to keep the yarn away from the cake side. A line drawn from the outer edge of the pie plate to a point at the bottom of the inside wall of the cake, forming an angle of approximately 16 degrees, gives the best winding results. The pigtail or guide should be set exactly in the center over the top of the cake to give an even balloon. A good starting point is to follow the old rule of having the guide set the same distance above the package to be wound as the height of the package itself.

The above is a description of the standard cake setup, adaptable to either filling or winding to a pool. Variations of this setup have been used with good results. For example, cakes have been placed on a board with no cake base and the lower half of the cake cover pulled loose out around the cake. Some mills use a piece of plywood, cut round, slightly larger than the cake diameter. With this, a wooden core approximately three and one-half to four inches in diameter and four inches high with a wooden base is used, the wooden core acting as a centering device for the insert and the cake.

For uptwisting, the cakes are handled in the following manner. Cake covers are tightened by pulling the outer edge of the cover up over the cake as far as possible, while holding the upper and inside half of cake firmly. The cover then holds the cake in its original formation while being treated, which is conducive to better winding.

Cakes are treated by placing them individually into a tub containing the soaking solution; or they are wrapped four or five together in a piece of cheesecloth before being placed in the soaking bath. The cakes should be allowed to sink of their own weight and should not be

(Continued on Page 28)



THERE'S NO SHORT CUT TO KNOW-HOW!—

DAYTON DE LUXE PICKERS PIONEERED, ENGINEERED AND PROVED BY ACTUAL MILL SERVICE

1. Cut Picker costs up to 50%.
2. Greatly increase production.
3. Save operating time.
4. When boxed, loom stays in parallel.
5. Throwing a crooked shuttle is eliminated.
6. Jerked-in fillings reduced to a minimum.
7. Month-after-month service on high-speed looms.

Any grizzled top-kick will tell you there's no short cut to know-how.

During the past few months it has become increasingly clear that synthetics are the only answer to America's critical shortage of natural rubber. And during this time many firms have been feverishly working to short-cut their road to synthetic know-how.

But know-how means learning through years of experience. And there is no short cut to it.

When in 1938, Dayton Synthetic Rubber Textile Products were introduced to set a new standard of durability and performance for an exact-

ing industry, they climaxed Dayton's years of development and pioneering synthetic materials for printer's rollers, tires and industrial V-Belts.

— So the current trend to synthetics finds Dayton ready and able to apply its broad peace-time background of technical and manufacturing experience in the development of synthetics to the wartime needs and requirements of America's military and industrial needs.

THE DAYTON RUBBER MFG. CO. DAYTON, OHIO

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Greenville Textile Supply Co.	Greenville, S. C.
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Young & Vann	Birmingham, Ala.
Textile Supply Co.	Dallas, Texas
American Supply Co.	Providence, R. I.
Providence Mill Supply Co.	Providence, R. I.
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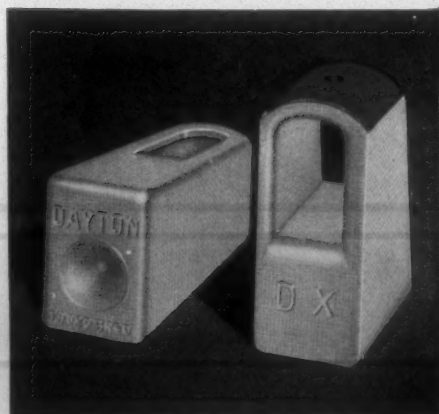
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LOOM SUPPLIES—DAYTON TEMPERED ROLL COVERINGS

MADE BY THE WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF V-BELTS

PRACTICAL TEXTILE DESIGNING

By THOMAS NELSON
Dean of the Textile School
North Carolina State College, Raleigh

This is the first of a series of articles on designing by Dean Nelson, a recognized authority on textile designing. The articles are extremely practical and will be found particularly helpful to the younger men who are just beginning to study designing. The second article will appear in an early issue.

ALL ordinary cloth has two series of threads which are laid at right angles to each other. One series is known as the warp and run lengthwise of the cloth. The other series is known as the filling and extends across the cloth from selvage to selvage.

To represent the manner in which these two series of threads are interlaced with each other, design paper is used. Design paper is composed of small squares and is made by printing horizontal and vertical lines on the paper. The vertical squares are used to represent the warp threads and the horizontal squares to represent the filling threads or picks.

On all design paper a heavy line is made so as to divide the small squares into groups. This line is known as the "Bar" and indicates the counts of the design paper. If there are eight squares both in warp and filling the paper is known as 8 x 8. If there are eight squares warp way and ten squares filling way, it is known as 8 x 10. If there are 10 squares warp way and 8 filling way, it is called 10 x 8. In all cases the warp threads or squares should be indicated first.

Plain Weave

The simplest form of interlacing two threads together is the plain weave. This weave is also known by other names such as tabby, muslin, taffeta, and is the simplest of all weaves.

Fig. 1 illustrates the plain weave which also shows the construction and purpose of design paper. As previously stated, the vertical squares represent the warp threads

and the horizontal squares represent the filling squares. Therefore, it can be assumed before putting any marks on design paper that all threads are down, so whatever pattern is desired, that pattern is represented by marking in the squares which indicates that the threads are raised over the filling at those points.

To make the plain weave the odd number of threads are raised on the first pick and the even number of threads on the second pick. A repeat of this pattern is therefore complete on two threads and two picks. The

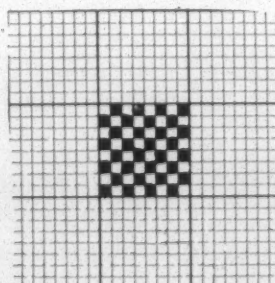


Fig. 1

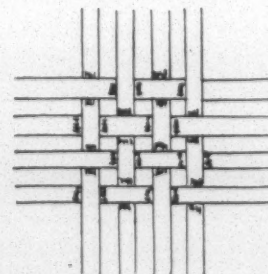
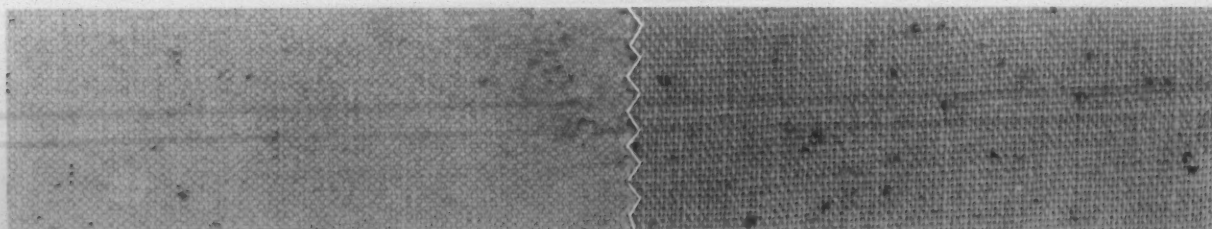


Fig. 2

weave can be made on two harness shafts but on the finer grade of goods, four are generally used. Fig. 2 is an enlarged diagram of the plain weave and fabric. These cloths can not be made very close on account of the manner in which the threads interweave with each other but this interweaving gives to the cloth its strength. It will also be seen that the threads are kept apart the distance of the diameter of each other. Where fine yarns are used the perforation will not be as pronounced as when coarse yarns are used.

If yarns being used are loosely spun, they will spread into the perforations that are made. If the yarns are hard twisted then the perforations will be more pronounced but a fabric will have been made in which each individual thread will give strength and durability and is



A

Fig. 3

B

The eyes of all America are upon the United States Treasury Roll of Honor appearing in the "Payroll Savings News." For copy write War Savings Staff, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

The eyes of all America are upon the United States Treasury Roll of Honor appearing in the "Payroll Savings News." For copy write War Savings Staff, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

HOW TO "TOP THAT 10% BY NEW YEAR'S"

Out of the 13 labor-management conferences sponsored by the National Committee for Payroll Savings and conducted by the Treasury Department throughout the Nation has come this formula for reaching the 10% of gross payroll War Bond objective:

1. **Decide to get 10%.**
It has been the Treasury experience wherever management and labor have gotten together and decided the job could be done, the job was done.
2. **Get a committee of labor and management to work out details for solicitation.**
 - a. They, in turn, will appoint captain-leaders or chairmen who will be responsible for actual solicitation of no more than 10 workers.
 - b. A card should be prepared for each and every worker with his name on it.
 - c. An estimate should be made of the possible amount each worker can set aside so that an "over-all" of 10% is achieved. Some may not be able to set aside 10%, others can save more.
3. **Set aside a date to start the drive.**
4. **There should be little or no time between the announcement of the drive and the drive itself.**

The drive should last not over 1 week.
5. The opening of the drive may be through a talk, a rally, or just a plain announcement in each department.
6. Schedule competition between departments; show progress charts daily.
7. Set as a goal the Treasury flag with a "T."

AS of today, more than 20,000 firms of all sizes have reached the "Honor Roll" goal of at least 10% of the gross payroll in War Bonds. This is a glorious testimony to the voluntary American way of facing emergencies.

But there is still more to be done. By January 1st, 1943, the Treasury hopes to raise participation from the present total of around 20,000,000 employees investing an average of 8% of earnings to over 30,000,000 investing an average of at least 10% of earnings in War Bonds.

You are urged to set your own sights accordingly and to do all in your power to start the new year on the Roll of Honor, to give War Bonds for bonuses, and to purchase up to the limit, both personally and as a company, of Series F and G Bonds. (Remember that the new limitation of purchases of F and G Bonds in any one calendar year has been increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000.)

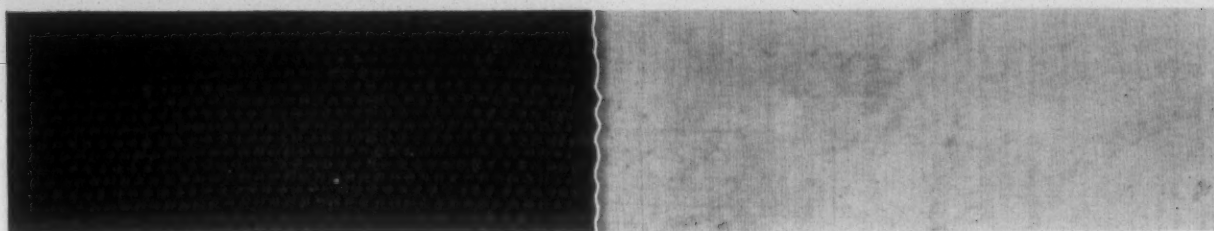
TIME IS SHORT. Our country is counting on you to—

**"TOP THAT 10%
BY NEW YEAR'S"**



Save with War Savings Bonds

This space is a contribution to America's All-Out War Program by **TEXTILE BULLETIN**



C

Fig. 3

D

capable of more friction than when made from the loosely spun yarn.

Some of the fabrics made from the plain weave are sheetings, lawns, mulls, broadcloths, organdies, outings, voiles, print cloths, ducks, tire fabrics, balloon, osnaburgs, gingham, long cloth, tobacco cloth, tracing cloth, umbrella cloth, and others. The difference in these fabrics is in the quality and counts of the yarn used, the construction or ends and picks per inch, and the finish of the goods.

Many of the fabrics used by the armed forces are made with the plain weave such as muslin, osnaburg, duck, flannel, canvas, belting, etc. Three illustrations of these fabrics are given at Fig. 3. A is a sample of Army duck; B, osnaburg; C, webbing. The sample at D is given to

illustrate a very fine plain fabric and to show a contrast in the fineness of yarns used. This is an handkerchief fabric having 136 ends per inch and 120 picks per inch. The warp is 200 counts and the filling 300 counts.

Ornamentation of Plain Weave

The plain weave may be ornamented in three ways. First, by using different colors of threads as in madras, stripe and check gingham. Second, by having cords in the cloth in which the cords are made by having the threads doubled or trebled as in a dimity cloth. Third, by having fine and coarse threads and picks which makes a fabric with a "ridgy" appearance as in poplin. The fine picks are inserted when the fine threads are raised and the coarse picks inserted when the coarse threads are raised.

Dimities

Dimities are used extensively in the cotton goods trade. They are utilized in the manufacture of underwear, shirts and various other garments of wear. They are plain woven fabrics with cords formed at intervals in the fabric so as to vary the structure. This is done by passing two, three, or four threads through one harness eye, or by using a heavy single thread, or a ply thread for the cord. These are generally made with one warp but if two warps are used for the fabric, as is sometimes done when using a ply yarn, it will be necessary to exercise care in adjusting the tension on the warps. When a ply thread is used, it gives the cord a more rounded effect and causes it to appear more pronounced in the fabric.

Fig. 4 is a design for a dimity stripe repeating on 16 threads and two picks as follows: 3 threads cord, 2 threads plain, 3 threads cord, 8 threads plain; with four repeats in filling. Below the design is shown the reed plan or order of grouping the threads in the dents of the reed. Fig. 5 is another dimity stripe design with an odd number of plain threads between the cord. In this case the odd thread is reeded with the cord. Dimity fabrics are often constructed on this principle. In fine fabrics the cord might not entirely fill the space of one dent in the fabric so the extra thread drawn in the same dent with the cord will prevent the formation of an open space in the fabric along the side of the cord. Fig. 6 is a dimity stripe design with a series of three cords separated by a plain stripe of eight threads.

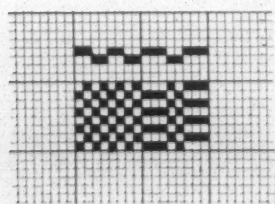


Fig. 4

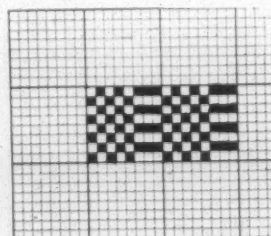


Fig. 5

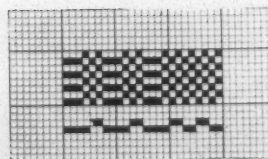


Fig. 6

Fig. 7 →

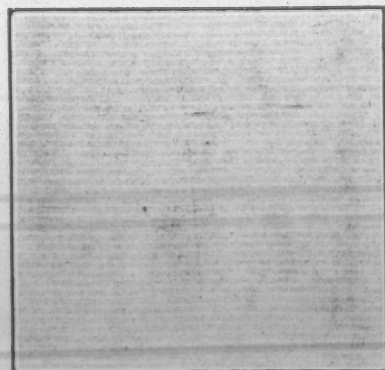
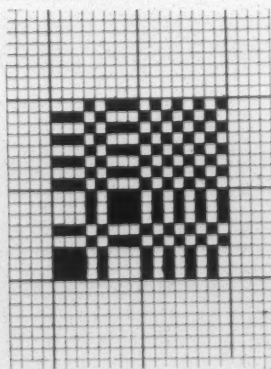


Fig. 8

Dimity Checks

The fabrics are also made in checks. Fig. 7 is a dimity check design made from Fig. 4 as the base. To construct a dimity check design, first decide upon the number of

(Continued on Page 34)

... OF IMPORTANCE TO PRODUCERS OF MILITARY FABRICS

3 Fighting Finishes for Uncle Sam

• If you are faced with the problems of fast, efficient and profitable production—then consider these three finishes. All meet U. S. Government specifications. They are easy to use—no special machinery required. You can get immediate delivery. Consult us—our technical experts will be glad to advise you how to obtain maximum results with any of these products.

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MILL NEWS

GASTONIA, N. C.—Textiles, Inc., has declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share, which was paid Dec. 15, 1942, to stockholders of record Dec. 5.

KANNAPOLIS, N. C.—Directors of the Cannon Mills Co. have declared a dividend of 50 cents a share, which was paid Dec. 26 to stockholders of record on Dec. 10.

GAFFNEY, S. C.—The Gaffney Mfg. Co.'s new community house was opened Dec. 18, when a formal ceremony was held. The building was formerly the superintendent's home, now remodeled and rearranged.

KINSTON, N. C.—The Shackelford Co. is now operating at full swing on a rush camouflage netting contract for the armed forces. Sixty workers are employed at present.

DANVILLE, VA.—Directors of the Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills Co., Inc., have taken up a deferred dividend which was due Jan. 1, 1939, and at the same time declared the current 3 per cent semi-annual on the \$7,500,000 preferred stock.

HILDEBRAN, N. C.—The Quaker Meadows Mill, Inc., is now 100 per cent on war work, according to a statement by Bascom B. Blackwelder, president and treasurer, at the annual meeting of the firm. Present officers and directors were re-elected.



The Thread Mills, one of the branch divisions that serve as an outlet for Threads, Inc., of Gastonia, N. C., opened its new showroom at the Merchandise Mart in Chicago Dec. 1. J. S. Coghill, vice-president of the firm and Chicago representative for a number of years, will continue in charge of the new offices at the Mart, located in Room 1500. One of the features of the showroom, a display of models of various merchandise, is shown above.

WHITMIRE, S. C.—Maj. Gen. Clifford L. Corbin, assistant quartermaster general, will present the Army-Navy "E" pennant to the Whitmire plant of the Aragon-Baldwin Mills when the ceremony is held Jan. 12. Colonel Robert T. Stevens will accompany General Corbin.

HICKORY, N. C.—Five units of the Shuford group of mills have donated \$38,000 to various causes. A \$25,000 gymnasium fund and a \$3,000 scholarship fund have been set up at Lenoir-Rhyne College, and a gift of \$10,000 has been made to the Nazareth Orphanage at Crescent, N. C.

SPINDALE, N. C.—The annual "Ladies' Night" meeting of the Spindale Mills Foremen's Club was held Saturday, Dec. 12, at the Spindale Community Building. Sixty-one persons were present. W. B. Robertson, superintendent of Spindale schools, spoke to the club on current events.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—American Enka Corp. employees who observed Christmas day by working have received a congratulatory telegram from General Douglas MacArthur. The company has announced that all men employees who enter the armed services are to be given a cash bonus of \$100. Already 468 employees have gone to war.

GRANITEVILLE, S. C.—The Graniteville Co., with seven plants here, at Warrentonville and Vaulcuse, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., celebrated its 97th corporate birthday Dec. 15.

All of the company's plants are now working night and day on war contracts, and this year the mills are setting an all-time production record, with an output of cotton cloth exceeding 100 million yards. Fifty-three hundred employees are working in the seven plants.

New War Training Course in Textiles

E. W. Ruggles, director of the war training courses conducted at North Carolina State College under the supervision of the United States Office of Education, has announced that the seventh course in fabric testing and inspection will open Jan. 18 and run for 12 weeks. All expenses except board, room rent and books are paid by the Federal Government.

Students who enroll in this course will be taught elementary textile design, fabric analysis, fabric calculations, the care and operation of fabric testing equipment, physical and chemical tests for the identification of textile fibers, as well as a study of yarn and fabric defects.

Enrollment in the course is limited to 22.

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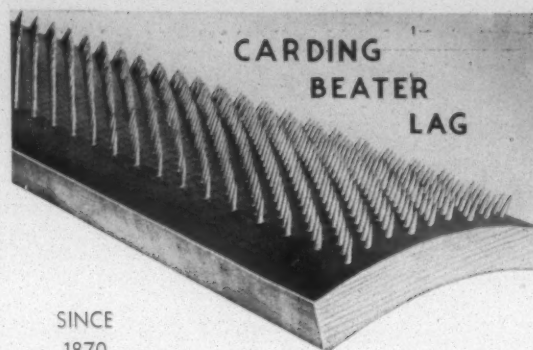
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Cotton Waste Pickers
Carding Beaters
Rag or Shoddy Pickers
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Stripper Rollers—Wood or Steel
Lumpers
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PERSONAL NEWS

William Pitts is now general overseer of spinning at the Catherine plant of Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

C. W. Gibson has resigned from Burlington Mills Corp. to accept a position with the Riverside & Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

John L. Ledbetter has been promoted to superintendent of spinning and carding at the Riverside division of the Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va.

John C. Roberts, treasurer of Textiles, Inc., has been elected president of the Gastonia, N. C., Chamber of Commerce.

E. O. Fitzsimons, secretary and treasurer of the Carded Yarn Association, Charlotte, N. C., turned poet last month and sent out a rhymed Christmas greeting.

Lieutenant E. A. Terrell, Jr., son of the president of Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C., has been transferred temporarily from duty at Fort Knox, Ky., for technical studies at Akron, Ohio.

Colonel J. Norman Pease, former Charlotte (N. C.) industrial engineer, has been transferred from his administrative post in Washington, D. C., to a field command of troops.

Lieutenant C. E. Clark, Jr., son of the former general overseer of spinning at the Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va., has been reported injured in action in New Guinea.

Furman University, Greenville, S. C., next June will confer the honorary degree of doctor of laws on J. E. Sirrine, president of the engineering firm that bears his name.

Fred Tattersall has been appointed acting manager of the Greenville, S. C., office of the War Production Board. The board has extensive dealings with textile manufacturers.

Fuller E. Callaway, Jr., president of Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga., was host recently at his lodge to members of LaGrange Rotary, Lions and Kiwanis clubs, and to directors of the LaGrange Chamber of Commerce.

John M. Reed has been appointed service manager for the Southern territory of Ashworth Bros., Inc., with headquarters at Charlotte, N. C.

Robert W. Twitty, superintendent of the Marion Mfg. Co., has been elected vice-president of the Kiwanis Club at Marion, N. C.

W. Irving Bullard, president of E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co., will be in charge of the Charlotte, N. C., drive for funds to assist victims of infantile paralysis.

Earle C. Powdrelle, Charlotte, N. C., branch manager and Southern sales manager for Powdrell & Alexander, Inc., a curtain firm, has been commissioned a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy. He has reported for duty.

William de Young Kay of New York, N. Y., is the new treasurer of the Lane Cotton Mills Co. at New Orleans, La. He has also become a director of the firm. He is a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

William H. Beattie of Woodside Cotton Mills Co., Greenville, S. C., has been made chief of the industrial plant protection section of the Citizen's Defense Corps, succeeding Alan B. Sibley of Judson Mills. Beattie has also been elected president of the Greater Greenville Community Chest.

Lieutenant Robert B. Jenkins, formerly with Crespi, Baker & Co., cotton brokers of Charlotte, N. C., took part in a recent bombing raid on Bizerte, Tunisia. His brother, Lieutenant George P. Jenkins, who was also connected with Crespi, Baker & Co., is stationed at the New River, N. C., Marine base.

Captain Walter Clark, who is related to a number of Southern textile men, has returned from the Egyptian war front for a rest at his home in Lincolnton, N. C. Captain Clark was decorated after the crippled bomber he was piloting carried out a damaging raid on Tobruk harbor last summer.

A number of personnel changes and promotions have been announced by the Callaway Mills, with headquarters at LaGrange, Ga. J. H. Daughdrill is now vice-president in charge of manufacturing. A. U. Priester, Jr., is general superintendent. W. B. Hill is chief technical engineer and J. D. Talbert is chief staff engineer. E. F. Parker is now chief cost analyst. E. O. Defore is now superintendent of the Unity plant. W. P. Cofield, Jr., is now chief testing engineer and R. F. Redding is chief control engineer. New control engineers are A. Elias, S. P. Rice, D. O. Bryant, Joe Hinds and T. R. Pullen.

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IN U.S. PAT. OFFICE & FOREIGN COUNTRIES

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Dripping oils waste many times their own cost, and reduce Weave Room production. Frequent oiling is required to keep looms running—for oil leaks through or is thrown off, damaging warps and goods.

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Better Lubrication at Less Cost per Month



The Crompton & Knowles "E" pennant is raised by members of the Worcester American Legion color guard.

Textile Machinery Firms Receive "E" Awards

TWO textile machinery manufacturing firms have been added to the growing list of textile companies honored by receiving the Army-Navy "E" Award for outstanding production of war materials.

The Crompton & Knowles Loom Works at Worcester, Mass., and the Atwood Machine Co. at Stonington, Conn., are the two latest recipients. Appropriate ceremonies were held by both companies, when pennants and "E" lapel emblems for each employee were presented.

The event at Worcester took place Dec. 17 in the town's Memorial Auditorium. The Worcester Brass Band supplied music. Roy F. Williams, general manager of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, was master of ceremonies. He introduced various officials, including Mayor William A. Bennett of Worcester, Governor Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, and Crompton & Knowles President John F. Tinsley.

Rear Admiral Wat Tyler Cluverius, U.S.N. (ret.), president of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, made the pennant presentation. It was then hoisted to its staff. President Tinsley accepted the award for management.

Brig. Gen. Burton O. Lewis, chief of the Boston Ordnance District, then presented "E" lapel pins to Mr. Tinsley and to Harry Waite, the oldest shop employee in point of service.



Shown above are various officials who attended Army-Navy "E" presentation ceremonies for Crompton & Knowles Loom Works at Worcester, Mass.



In the photo above Richard E. Fritz is shown accepting the "E" badge for all Atwood employees from Lieut. Col. Frank Young. Atwood President Franklin R. Hoadley is standing by, and Lieutenant John D. Lodge is seated at the left.

The Atwood ceremony at Stonington took place Dec. 1 at the company plant. Lieutenant John D. Lodge, U. S. N. R., was master of ceremonies and presentation of the "E" award was made by Captain William D. Puleston, U.S.N. (ret.)

Franklin R. Hoadley, president of Atwood Machine Co., accepted the award for the firm and for management. The pennant was then raised by a color guard from the U. S. Navy submarine base at New London, Conn.

Presentation of the "E" badge was made by Lieut. Col. Frank A. Young, U. S. Army, and it was accepted for all employees by Richard E. Fritz, Atwood worker longest in the company's service. Lieutenant Lodge then made a few closing remarks before the entire assembly joined in singing "The Star Spangled Banner." Music during the entire ceremony was furnished by the Electric Boat Co. band of Stonington.

The Atwood Machine Co. was one of the first large industrial firms to go all-out in the production of implements and weapons for the armed forces. Employees have been keeping plant operations busy 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Since war began ten Southern textile mills have received Army-Navy "E" pennants. Supply firms other than Atwood and Crompton & Knowles which have been honored are the Textile Machine Works of Reading, Pa., Veeder-Root, Inc., of Hartford, Conn., and Armstrong Cork Co. of Lancaster, Pa. The Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass., has received the United States Maritime Commission "M" Award.



Captain Puleston awards the "E."

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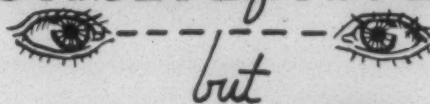


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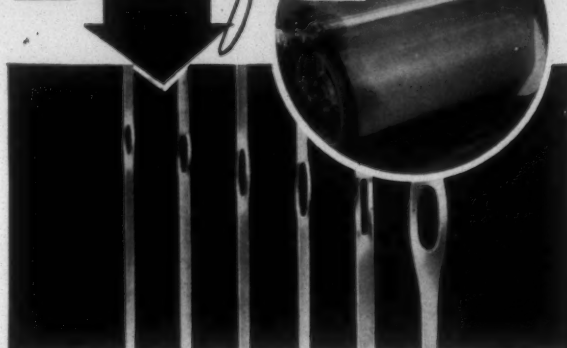
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The great changes that are taking place in the construction of yarn for war materials as well as the new weaves for civilian purposes not only demand but receive extreme alertness on the part of our Analytical Department.

The synthetic yarns produced today are quite different in filament construction, requiring the finest skill in the art of shaping and finishing the heddle eye. It must be absolutely free of any dangerous tendency of cutting.

Such are the up-to-the-minute heddles as made by this Company.

May one of our Field Engineers assist you in selecting the proper eye?

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TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Published Semi-Monthly By

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

North Carolina Textile Foundation

The editor of this publication has spent a considerable portion of his time during the past three weeks in organizing and securing subscriptions for the North Carolina Textile Foundation, Inc., and naturally we are enthusiastic about the project and about the influence it will have upon the future of the textile industry of the South.

The idea originated with W. J. Carter, president of the Carter Fabrics Corp. of Greensboro, N. C., and received the immediate support of J. Spencer Love, president of the Burlington Mills Corp., which has its headquarters in Greensboro.

Both men headed the subscription list with donations of \$25,000 by the mills with which they were connected, and J. P. Stevens & Co. of New York indicated its interest in the future development of the industry by subscribing an equal amount.

The idea behind the North Carolina Textile Foundation, Inc., is that there will probably be many hard years for the textile industry during the reconstruction period after the war and that the industry will need well-trained men for the operation of their mills and that new and improved products as well as new uses for many

types of textile goods should be developed through research.

Due to the very high tax brackets in which many textile corporations find themselves and the fact that contributions to organizations for education and research are deducted upon income tax returns, donations to the North Carolina Textile Foundation, Inc., cost the donors very little.

It might be argued that such money should go to the Government at this time, but Federal and state tax laws specifically provide for donations up to a certain per cent of income. No donation made to the Foundation has approached the specified limit.

At a time when textile corporations are contributing such a very large portion of their income to the war effort, through high taxes, and are buying a large volume of war bonds, they cannot be justly criticized for using a very small portion of their income in an effort to be better prepared for conditions which will confront them in the hard and perilous years which are almost certain to arise in the readjustment period.

Textile corporations, selling agents and textile machinery and supply dealers have been exceedingly liberal in their donations and it is expected that the goal of \$500,000 will be reached.

More than \$200,000 has already been paid and an almost equal amount has been definitely or tentatively subscribed.

Two donations which came almost unsolicited but were much appreciated, because they showed the interest of textile machinery and supply manufacturers in textile education, were Bryant Electric Repair Co., Gastonia, N. C., \$500, and Proctor & Schwartz of Philadelphia, \$500.

In a later issue we expect to publish a complete list of the mills and others who have made contributions but not necessarily list the amounts given.

We are firmly convinced that when textile education is broadened under the supervision of a staff of outstanding men, those who go out from such an institution will not only improve the manufacture and marketing of the products of existing mills but establish additional plants.

Carded and combed yarn manufacturers might be inclined to feel that because they do not make goods for sale to consumers, they should not be interested, but not only will research and improvement in manufacturing processes benefit them but some of the graduates of the enlarged textile school will establish weave mills which will be consumers of yarns.

Combed yarn mills which were curtailing their operations before the war and would have at

that time welcomed the establishment of mills weaving dress goods and fine fabrics, should realize that some of the men trained in the design and manufacture of such goods will establish plants for their manufacture and thereby increase the demand for combed yarn after war orders cease.

The Celanese Corp. must have taken this broad view, because it has sent the North Carolina Textile Foundation, Inc., its check for \$25,000, and other manufacturers of synthetic fibers have stated that they expect to contribute an equal amount.

The objectives of the Foundation as stated in the circulars sent to prospective contributors were:

- (1) Upon the retirement of its present Dean, who has done an excellent job, replace him with a man who will continue to maintain contacts and relationships between the Textile School and corporations and business men interested in any phases of textile education and research.
- (2) Add to its faculty a man from some well recognized school of finance, such as the Harvard Business School or the Wharton School of Finance, to teach marketing and business management.
- (3) Add to its faculty a man experienced in personnel management and capable of training men for such work. An effort will be made to secure the type of man who will keep himself informed upon labor relation laws and rulings and be available to mills as a consultant.
- (4) Place in charge of its designing department a recognized leader in that branch of textiles and furnish him with artists and other expert assistants.
- (5) Supplement the teaching of carding, spinning, weaving and finishing with men who have specialized in conducting and supervising research work.
- (6) Enlarge both the equipment and staff of the department dealing with seamless hosiery, full-fashioned hosiery and all other types of knitted goods.
- (7) Secure the proper men, equipment and materials to engage in extensive research in the manufacture, treatment and finishing of cotton, wool and hemp, as well as all types of synthetic fibers and fabrics.

While the promoters of the North Carolina Textile Foundation, Inc., aspire to have the best textile school it is possible to obtain, they have

not been actuated by any desire to have a better textile school than South Carolina, Georgia or Alabama. In fact, the leaders have expressed the hope that the textile manufacturers in each of those states will do as much for their textile schools.

The editor of this publication will be pleased to personally participate in a similar movement in any of the states named.

At the organization meeting of the North Carolina Textile Foundation, Inc., held at Greensboro, N. C., Dec. 31st, all of the incorporators as named on page 26 of this issue were elected directors. Also chosen were W. H. Ruffin of Durham, N. C., who was desired for the position of treasurer, W. L. Manning of the Roanoke Rapids group of mills, which contributed \$25,000, and E. A. Terrell, president of the Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C., which had made a substantial contribution and who was known to be deeply interested in technical education.

The directors elected from their members as an executive committee, W. J. Carter, Greensboro, N. C.; J. Ed Millis of High Point, N. C.; W. H. Ruffin, Durham, N. C.; David Clark, Charlotte, N. C.; and O. Max Gardner, Washington, D. C.

They elected as a committee to have charge of the investment of their funds, W. J. Carter, R. M. Hanes, president of the Wachovia Bank & Trust Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.; and R. S. Dickson, president of R. S. Dickson & Co., investment bankers, Charlotte, N. C.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: W. J. Carter, president; A. G. Myers, Gastonia, N. C., vice-president; W. H. Ruffin, Durham, N. C., treasurer; David Clark, Charlotte, N. C., secretary; and C. E. Baxter, Greensboro, N. C., assistant secretary and assistant treasurer.

Parks Parables

We congratulate "Parks Parables," house organ of Parks-Cramer Co., Fitchburg, Mass., and Charlotte, N. C., upon reaching its 40th year. The current number commemorates the firm's 70th year in business.

Throughout the years "Parks Parables," which was called "Parks Piping Parables" until the company added air conditioning equipment to its output, has ranked with the best among house organs. It has always been interesting and readable and has reflected the wholesome philosophy of the treasurer of the company, Robert S. Parks.

Mill Workers Have Big Christmas

The past Christmas season was more enjoyable to employees of many Southern textile plants because many of the mills paid bonuses, arranged Christmas parties and distributed the usual from Christmas savings funds.

Bonuses were paid to workers at the Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills Co., Danville, Va.; Gastonia (N. C.) Combed Yarn Corp.; Columbia (S. C.) Mills Co.; Spindale (N. C.) Mills, Inc.; the Cone group of mills at Greensboro, Haw River and Gibsonville, N. C.; and Gloria Rayon Mills, Johnson City, Tenn.

Bonuses consisting of Government bonds, plus Christmas savings, were passed out at the annual Christmas party held by employees and officials of the Georgia Webbing & Tape Co., Columbus, Ga. The Cannon Mills Co., Kannapolis, N. C., entertained veteran workers at an annual dinner arranged by C. A. Cannon, president. Other parties were held for employees of the Fairforest Finishing Co., Spartanburg, S. C.; Greensboro (N. C.) Weaving Co.; and Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, N. C.

Among groups of workers who received Christmas savings were those at the Hamrick Mills, Gaffney, S. C.; Newberry Cotton Mills and the Mollohon plant of the Kendall Co. at Newberry, S. C.; Clinton Cotton Mills and Lydia Cotton Mills at Clinton, S. C.; and the Brandon Corp. at Woodruff, S. C.

Filing of Mill Reports Deferred

WASHINGTON.—Deferment until Jan. 30 of the deadline for reports required of every textile mill selling cotton or rayon finished piece goods was announced Dec. 26 by the Office of Price Administration. The report was originally due on Dec. 31, 1942.

Producers of these goods were advised by OPA to withhold the filing of such statements until a forthcoming amendment to Maximum Price Regulation 127—Finished Piece Goods—not only formally extends the deadline but also provides a more definite interpretation of the information which is required.

Under Amendment No. 9 to Regulation 127, after Nov. 30, 1942, producers may sell to persons other than cutters, manufacturers or retailers no larger a percentage of finished piece goods than they sold during the years 1939, 1940 and 1941. This provision, contained in Appendix A (paragraph (s) of Section 1400.82) also called upon such producers to file certain information with OPA on or before Dec. 31, 1942. These reports were postponed for 30 days under an amendment to be issued, OPA said. The restrictions as to the proportion of finished piece goods which may be sold by producers, however, remain in effect.

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MASTER MECHANICS' SECTION

Short-Cut Method of Determining Induction Motor Horsepower from Ammeter Readings

JOSEPH A. SETTER

Industrial Department — General Electric Company
Denver, Colorado

WITH the accelerated pace of the war production program, many machines and factories are now working around the clock. This means in many instances that some machines are being loaded with heavier production schedules than they were originally designed for, while others are underloaded. Too, the great demands for new machinery have led to the installation of much used equipment which in many cases is overmotored in relation to the immediate job.

It is a well-known fact that underloaded induction motors operate at very poor power factor and draw an excessive amount of lagging current. This in turn wastes vitally needed power in all feeders and in distribution equipment clear back to the generating station power.

Frequently these difficulties can be overcome by checking the load and, on the basis of such a check, switching motors on some of the machines

to improve the load factor. The purpose of this article is to present a simple method whereby loading on integral-horsepower induction motors can be determined with practical accuracy by means of a hook-on volt-ammeter.

This method is of unknown origin but has been used with practical results by several plant electricians for a number of years, and has been checked for accuracy with design data of motors. With this method it is not necessary to lose productive time, because the leads to the motor need not be disconnected to make the tests.

Here are the seven simple steps to be taken in using this method:

1. Plot a chart with "per cent h.p." against "per cent full-load amperes" for each motor.

2. Locate point A as 100 per cent from motor nameplate reading of amperes at rated h.p. of motor. (Also it is assumed that the nameplate voltage is maintained.)

3. Disconnect motor from load and read no-load amperes with ammeter and locate point C in per cent of full-load current (approximately 25 to 45 per cent, depending on speed of motor).

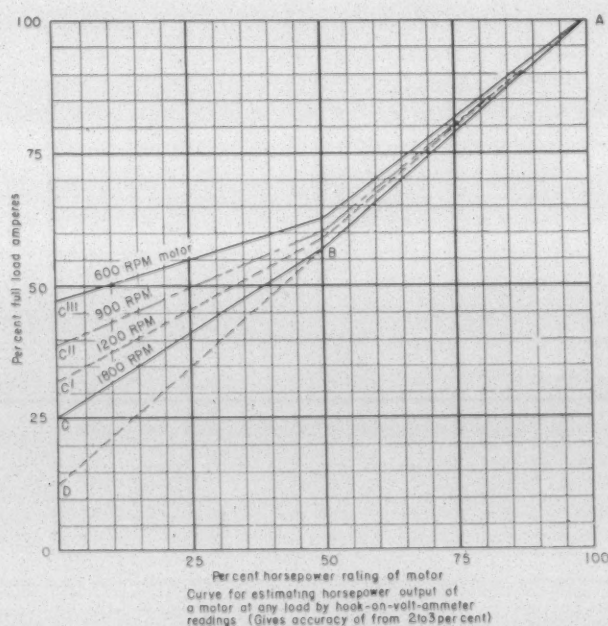
4. Locate point D half-way between O and C and draw line DA.

5. Locate point B on line DA at 50 per cent of the motor h.p. rating and draw CB.

6. Then line ABC will be the approximate curve of the per cent horsepower output of the motor plotted against per cent of motor current.

7. For any motor current, read in amperes, calculate the percentage of the full-load current, following horizontally until line ABC is intersected. Then drop down vertically and read the per cent load of the rated h.p. of the motor.

If it is not convenient or feasible to disconnect the motor from the load as suggested in Step 3, then the no-load current can be taken from Fig. 1. For example, an 1800 r.p.m. motor has a no-load current of approximately 25 per cent, which is the average for motors up to 100



h.p. Lower speed motors have higher no-load currents, in the order of 45 per cent of full-load current for 600 r.p.m. motors.

It may be surprising to find that the no-load currents are as high as that shown in Fig. 1, but it should be remembered that the no-load current is nearly all magnetizing current at practically zero lagging power factor and that the actual horsepower input from the power system is very low. This accounts for the rather high currents below one-half load where the efficiency of the motor is also lower.

From one-half to full load, it can be seen that the motor current is roughly proportional to horsepower output because both efficiency and power factor are higher and more nearly constant.

Above full load, the current continues to increase in direct proportion to the load up to 125 per cent of full load. This can be useful as a guide in carrying out wartime recommendations on increased motor loadings.

Thus we have a timely, practical and time-saving way to determine the horsepower that an a-c motor is delivering just from an ammeter reading. Accuracy of between 2 and 3 per cent can be expected, subject of course to the ammeter accuracy tolerance.

Another advantage to be obtained by the hook-on volt-ammeter is that the voltage applied to the motor can be read simultaneously with the current. It is obvious that a motor must have the proper voltage applied or the current will be too high and overheating will result. This will also give an indication of the loads on feeder copper so that remedies can be applied.

It is hoped that this method will serve as an additional tool to help in the war program of utilizing all materials to the best advantage. Proper motoring is a patriotic necessity to conserve vital materials. Overmotoring is a tacit admission of insufficient knowledge of the machine and during wartime it is almost a crime. We should err on the side of reasonable overloading to get maximum use of the motor horsepower available to produce victory.

Re-use of Bale Ties Arranged

The War Production Board and Office of Price Administration have taken joint action to encourage the reconditioning and re-use of cotton bale ties by prohibiting the delivery of used ties from plants in the cotton states except for re-use, and by placing new price ceilings on reconditioned bale ties.

The order, by permitting the sale of ties salvaged by cotton spinners, ginners and compressors only to persons baling cotton or textile products or to reconditioners of ties, will channel used ties directly back to the cotton industry for re-use rather than to the scrap pile.

Seek to Finish School by Feb. 1

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The hope that the machinery it has on hand may be installed in the North Carolina Textile School being built in Gaston County by Feb. 1 is expressed by J. B. Vogler, trustee.

Mr. Vogler reports the contractor has just about finished his work on the building and grading of the grounds has been begun.

Walton Realigns Commodity Sections of WPB Division

Realignment of the present 14 commodity sections of the Textile, Clothing and Leather Divisions of the War Production Board into ten main branches has been announced by Frank L. Walton, who became director of the division Dec. 15.

At the same time, Mr. Walton announced the appointment of Henry Giebel as deputy director of the division, effective Dec. 15, and named W. F. C. Ewing and Ralph Loper to the posts of assistant directors, effective immediately.

The branches, together with the names of the chiefs appointed to administer them, are:

Cotton branch, chief, T. M. Bancroft; wool branch, chief, K. W. Marriner; synthetic products branch, chief, Harry L. Dalton; cordage branch, chief, Arthur R. Howe; shoe and leather branch, chief, Harold Connett; clothing branch, chief, G. R. MacDonald; knit goods branch, chief, J. S. Shireman; equipage branch, chief, Hugo Boeddinghaus; dye and finishing branch, chief, G. H. Lanier, Jr.; and textile machinery branch, chief, R. S. Dempsey.

In most instances, the men named to handle the various branches have been acting in similar capacities under the previous organization plan of the division.

Announcement of the sections and units to be set up under these branches to handle specific commodities will be made shortly.

Mr. Giebel, who becomes deputy director, has been with the War Production Board since last August. He was chief of the equipage section of the Textile, Clothing and Leather Division at the time of his appointment. A resident of Bronxville, N. Y., Mr. Giebel is president and general manager of Thomas Wilson & Co., Inc., New York manufacturers of laces and nets.

Mr. Ewing, who becomes an assistant director, is vice-president of the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Co., Yonkers, N. Y. He has been chief of the floor covering and upholstery section of the Textile Division since the initial organization of the branch. Mr. Ewing is a resident of Bedford Village, N. Y.

Mr. Loper, also appointed to the post of assistant director, makes his home in Fall River, Mass., where he is president of the Ralph E. Loper Co., textile cost accountants and industrial engineers.

November Cotton Consumption Drops

WASHINGTON.—The Census Bureau has reported that cotton consumed during November, 1942, totaled 913,038 bales of lint and 113,728 bales of linters, compared with 972,490 of lint and 116,259 of linters during November, 1941.

Cotton on hand Nov. 30 was as follows: in consuming establishments, 2,440,684 bales of lint and 470,330 of linters, compared with 2,117,902 and 410,145 Oct. 31, 1942, and 2,248,280 and 495,371 Nov. 30, 1941.

In public storage and at compresses, 13,637,120 bales of lint and 79,371 of linters, compared with 12,674,414 and 76,840 Oct. 31, 1942, and 13,959,627 and 95,936 Nov. 30, 1941.

U. S. Army Operates Australian Mill

WASHINGTON.—The United States Army has taken over a woolen textile mill in Australia and is operating it, turning out the fabric which is being made into uniforms for American soldiers in Australia, New Zealand and other Southern Pacific areas.

In England, no plants have been taken over, but the Army has advisory technicians working in British Isles.

The first indication that a development of this kind might be on foot came with the publication of the recent hearings before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on the bill to provide an additional five billion dollars borrowing power for the Reconstruction Finance Corp.

While Jesse Jones, head of that organization, was discussing the foreign wool which RFC has purchased through the Defense Supplies Corp., one of its subsidiaries, he was asked by Senator John Thomas of Idaho what he knew about the establishment of textile manufacturing plants in England, Australia and South America.

Mr. Jones replied that he did not know about such a project, but that he would find out about it for Senator Thomas.

Further inquiry into governmental channels has indicated that Senator Thomas' information was correct, and that the Army is proceeding as indicated. No information concerning the size of the mill or its production was available.

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North Carolina Textile Foundation, Inc., Receives Charter

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The North Carolina Textile Foundation, Inc., which intends to promote textile education at North Carolina State College in Raleigh, has received its charter from Secretary of State Thad Eure.

The corporation, a non-profit organization without capital stock, will have its principal office at Greensboro. The charter provides that one or more branch offices may be set up at other localities in the state.

Management of the corporation will be vested in a board of directors, members of which will serve without pay.

According to the objectives set forth in the charter, the organization will "aid and promote by financial assistance and otherwise all types of textile education and research" at North Carolina State College.

To realize these ends, the foundation has the power to receive donations, bequests and devises; to purchase, lease, hold, sell, donate and otherwise dispose of real, personal and mixed property; to pay in full or supplement the salaries of any persons engaged in any phase of textile education or research at the college; to donate all or part of the equipment, materials and other facilities; and in general to do anything which may be deemed necessary to attain the objectives.

Incorporators are W. J. Carter, J. Spencer Love and John K. Voehringer of Greensboro, N. C.; K. P. Lewis of Durham, N. C.; C. A. Cannon of Kannapolis, N. C.; R. L. Harris of Roxboro, N. C.; O. Max Gardner of Shelby, N. C.; Luther M. Hodges and H. N. Slater of New York, N. Y.; A. M. Dixon and A. G. Myers of Gastonia, N. C.; David Clark, R. S. Dickson, B. B. Gossett and R. H. Johnston of Charlotte, N. C.; S. W. Cramer of Cramerton, N. C.; W. B. Cole of Rockingham, N. C.; J. E. Millis of High Point, N. C.; K. S. Tanner of Spindale, N. C.; A. Alex Shuford of Hickory, N. C.; and R. M. Hanes of Winston-Salem, N. C.

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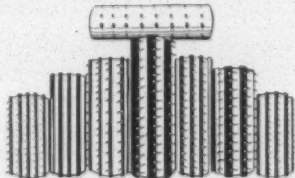
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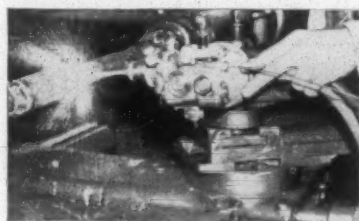


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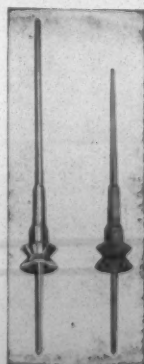
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The Dayton Rubber Mfg. Co. of Dayton, Ohio, announces the appointment of C. D. Bucher as director of purchases for the firm. He succeeds J. C. Cuning, who has resigned.



Mr. Bucher begins work with Dayton with a broad experience of over 15 years in purchasing, having served with other rubber companies in the capacity of purchasing agent and buyer of engineering materials.

He is a graduate of Ohio State University in mechanical engineering and is a past president of the Akron, Ohio, branch of the National Purchasing Agents Association.

Self Foundation Incorporated

The Self Foundation has been incorporated at Greenwood, S. C., with James C. Self, president, J. B. Harris, vice-president, L. B. Adams, secretary and treasurer, and Mrs. Lura M. Self and J. C. Self, Jr., as trustees. It is an eleemosynary corporation for the purpose of promoting, aiding and organizing hospitals in Greenwood County.

The Handling of Rayon Cakes in the Textile Trade

(Continued from Page 8)

pushed under the liquor. This prevents "trapping" of air and assures uniform application of treatment. Some mills have converted soaking machines, using a perforated tube or rod for the cakes. The liquor is forced through these into the cakes under a low pressure, and in addition, the rods are lowered into the tub on the machine. By this means even penetration is obtained, giving the cakes the desired treatment. Temperature of the bath is usually about 135 degrees F. and soaking time approximately 30 to 35 minutes. Several formulae are used—all giving practically the same results. The governing factor in most formulae is the pebble desired in the fabric to be made from the yarns.

Two types of extraction are in general use—the regular basket or hydro-extractor and the pot type. The usual procedure in basket type extraction is to take the cakes from the soaking tub and allow the surplus liquor to drain off. The cakes that have been placed in cheesecloth are taken from the cheesecloth wrappings and are placed with the bottom of the cake against the side or outer wall of the basket. The centrifugal force of the basket in spinning then tends to force the cakes against the outer side of the basket. It should be noted that unless the cakes are placed in the above manner, considerable distortion of the cake may take place.

Pot type extraction has the advantage of keeping the cake in its original form. Each cake is placed in an individual pot and spun for the desired time to get the proper moisture content. Mills, as a rule, desire 100 per cent moisture content and the speed of either type of extractor governs the time limit.

After extraction the yarn is placed in a dryer for several hours until dry. Several types of dryers are used. These are regular, sectional, converted skein, or the new tunnel type. All these give satisfactory results, the operating time being controlled by the heat, speed and air velocity of the dryer. If the older type of skein dryer is used, several runs through the dryer may be necessary to obtain proper drying. It is well not to use too high heat because of the possibility of drying the yarn too much, making it brittle. After drying, the yarn should be allowed to condition for 24 hours in the room where winding is to take place.

Although easy of accomplishment, the drying and re-humidification of cakes must be well controlled. It is well known that the formation of shiners is accentuated by over-wet or over-moist rayon yarn. Cakes, therefore, should be thoroughly and uniformly dried, and properly humidified, and subsequently handled in an atmosphere of not too great humidity.

Winding is done on regular type winding frames, using the cake setup mentioned at the beginning. This setup is adaptable to all types of winding equipment. One of the principal points in the winding of cakes is the tension. Two types of tensions are used—either a snubbing or a disc type; and there are several variations of each method, all producing the desired results.

In the disc type tension the amount of tension in grams is achieved by the pressure or pinching of the thread between parallel discs or plates and is not dependent on angles over friction surfaces or snubbing.

Grid tensions, finger or bar type tensions all use snub-bind around angles to get their effectiveness. The tension is proportional to the thread tension itself, causing plucks or tangles within the cake, which have a low initial tension, to be multiplied in going around these angles until the final multiplied tension will rise momentarily to a point where it will break. The majority of mills have adapted their equipment readily to the handling of cake yarn, and as long as they have been winding the type of package they want for their uptwisters, little attention has been paid to the question of which tension is the best to use. One point to watch, however, is to avoid using too heavy tensions, the momentary multiplication of which will result in shiners.

Cakes are being used successfully in the hosiery trade. The treatment differs from that of the throwing trade for crepe fabrics in that a wax is applied to the yarn either in soaking before the twist is inserted, or in the coning operation of the twisted yarn by use of an emulsion roll. It is necessary to then set the twist in the usual manner. In the case of yarn treated with Avconit, the wax is dissolved in a solvent such as Stoddard's. As the majority of mills do not have extra drying capacity, the use of a solvent of the above type is advantageous. Water-soluble waxes are being developed, the chief drawback to these being drying capacity necessary to handle the yarn after treatment. The purpose of waxes is to make the yarn slip easily in throwing and knitting by holding the twist spirals after the twist is set.

Cakes in certain branches of the knitting trade are working satisfactorily and are being transferred similarly to cone yarn. By using a transfer tail made from the inside end of the cake, it is possible to knit from cake to cake.



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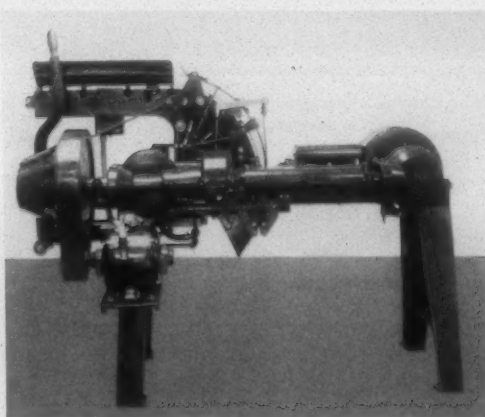
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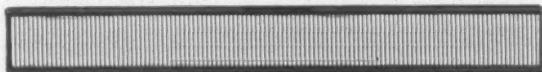
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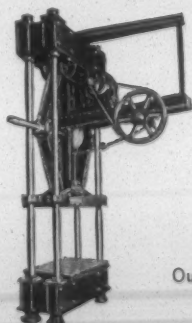
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OBITUARY

J. J. CHAMBERLAIN

J. J. Chamberlain of the Greensboro, N. C., office of Tubize Chatillon Corp., was killed in a recent automobile accident.

Mr. Chamberlain, who has been in the textile field for a number of years, joined Tubize in May, 1939, and some time previously was associated with American Viscose Corp. in its Charlotte, N. C., office.

BURTON C. FISKE

Burton Clifton Fiske, 78, president of the Fiske-Carter Construction Co. with offices in Spartanburg and Greenville, S. C., and Worcester, Mass., died recently at Worcester.

Mr. Fiske, a native of Brandon, Vt., lived in Spartanburg for a number of years. Three years ago he moved to Worcester to make his home.

He was president of the construction company since it was founded at Worcester in 1908.

Surviving are a daughter, Mrs. C. M. Inman of Worcester, a grandson and three granddaughters.

WILLIAM H. GREENWOOD

William H. Greenwood, 58, advertising manager and superintendent of erectors at the Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass., died suddenly Dec. 19.

He is survived by one daughter, one son, six sisters, and three brothers.

FRANK S. WILCOX

Frank S. Wilcox, head of the Tryon (N. C.) Mfg. Co., died suddenly Dec. 16. Before going into the yarn processing business several years ago Mr. Wilcox was engaged in the manufacture of hosiery.

He is survived by his wife and three daughters: Mrs. Reginald Wilson of Burlington, N. C.; Miss Isabel Wilcox of New York City; Miss Austin Wilcox of Tryon; and one son, T. N. Wilcox of Tryon.

R. B. SUGGS

R. B. Suggs, 62, prominent textile manufacturer of Belmont, N. C., died at his home Dec. 21 after a long period of declining health.

Mr. Suggs organized the Acme Spinning Co. in 1919 and held the position of secretary and treasurer until his death. He was also vice-president of the Perfection Spinning Co.

He is survived by his wife, two children, three grandchildren and two sisters.

CHARLES W. SHOCKLEY

Charles W. Shockley, 50, manager of the New York office of the Print Cloth Group of Cotton Manufacturers, died Dec. 18 in a Columbia, S. C., hospital.

Surviving are the following brothers and sisters: Hugh T. Shockley and F. F. Shockley, both of Spartanburg, S. C.; Mrs. E. H. Hall and Mrs. W. P. Jacobs of Clinton, S. C.

Output, Sale of Textile Machinery Limited

WASHINGTON.—A WPB order, L-215, issued Dec. 26, limits production and sale of textile machinery and parts without specific authorization of the Director General for Operations. The order embraces all types of machinery from cotton gins to industrial sewing machines for garments, and covers new and used products, applying to users and producers.

Previously, such machinery had been subject to Order L-83, industrial machinery, which controlled sales but not production. Concurrently with issuance of L-215, provisions of L-83, affecting textile machinery, were revoked.

The new order merely controls, and does not freeze the machinery, to provide authority for channeling production into the types most needed for the war effort, as well as halting non-essential manufacture of such machinery.

South Central Textile Chemists Meet

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Jack Anderson of Peerless Woolen Mills, Rossville, Ga., was re-elected chairman of the south central section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists at the quarterly dinner-meeting held here recently.

W. J. Harrison of the Trion Co., Trion, Ga., was re-named vice-chairman and was also elected counselor. The report of the nominating committee for 1943 officers was unanimously approved as presented by W. E. Hadley of Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Chattanooga.

Other officers named were: Homer Welchel, Central Franklin Process Co., Chattanooga, secretary; Marvin W. Moore, Hosiery Processing Co., Rossville, treasurer; and W. S. McNab, Quaker City Chemical Co., Knoxville. Mr. Hadley, Nestor Groteluschen, Magnet Mills, Clinton, and W. A. Bentel, Burkart-Schier Chemical Co., Chattanooga, members of the section committee.

The meeting was attended by about 50 members of the section.

New Hartex Products Announced

The Hart Products Corp., New York City, announces *Repel-O-Cide*, a new one-piece agent containing anti-mildew and water-repellent agents in balanced proportions to meet Government specifications. It can be applied to all fabrics by pad, quetsch or dye-beck. No curing or aftertreatment is required. The manufacturers also claim that it is suitable for all types of U. S. service fabrics, including ducks, shelter tent ducks, balloon cloth, webbing, denim barracks cloth, camouflage cloth and percales.

Another new Hartex product is *Metanol*. It is described as follows: *Metanol* is a new compound used for mold-mildew-and-rotproofing. It is applicable to both burlap and osnaburg. Formula for the latter contains proper coloring matter conforming to Government specifications for fastness and shade. There are no solvent hazards. It is non-poisonous and non-inflammable. It is effective under all climatic conditions, including that of the tropics. *Metanol* can be used for any type of vegetable fibre fabric such as cotton, linen, jute, hemp, sisal and paper.

Carded Yarn Advisors Named

WASHINGTON.—The Director of the Industry Advisory Committee, War Production Board, has announced the formation of a carded yarn industry advisory committee.

It is composed of E. M. Brower of the Textile, Clothing and Leather Division, Government presiding officer. Committee members are: William N. Banks, president Grantville (Ga.) Mills; H. L. Battle, treasurer, Rocky Mount (N. C.) Mills; J. A. Cooper, president, Henderson (N. C.) Cotton Mills; Philip Dana, treasurer, Dana Warp Mills, Westbrook, Me.; R. L. Harris, secretary, Roxboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills; J. A. Moore, treasurer, Edenton (N. C.) Cotton Mills; Scott Russell, president, Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga.; A. Alex Shuford, treasurer, A. A. Shuford Mill Co., Hickory, N. C.



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Cotton Goods Market

NEW YORK.—Only one bright spot invaded the dull cotton goods market recently, and that failed to produce any business. The Christmas holidays came, and both buyers and sellers temporarily forgot the lack of goods.

Business, what little is allowed, seems to have been delayed until the development of new Government rulings.

Very likely one of the biggest reasons for the hesitancy on the part of sellers is the widespread belief that Government agencies will probably come into the market more frequently and request sidetracking of existing contracts. One example of this has already been experienced in the case of the 40-inch, 48x48, 2.85 yard sheeting, on which many mills have already transferred part of their bookings for the account of the procurement department.

Distributors of cotton gray goods have already notified customers that have orders booked for 40-inch, 48x48, 2.85 yard sheeting that there will be a delay in the delivery of commitments carrying priority ratings below AA-5. This action comes from a directive which requires sellers to ship part of their output to the procurement department for use by the Lend-Lease Administration.

Another current topic is the possibility of the Government asking mills to change the output of looms so as to step up the production of strategically needed constructions. Previous comment of this sort has been heard, but only on few occasions has anything been done about it. At present, however, mills are in receipt of a questionnaire regarding the conversion of print cloth looms to the production of 40-inch, 60x56, 3.60 yard sheeting. Some plants are reported to have already begun experiments in making up samples of this cloth on print cloth looms, the fabric in question being a feeler motion, and Government specifications rigid as to the quality of the product, which accounts for the reluctance of mills to enter on this program. Mention is often made that the premium paid for the fabric does not compensate for the cost involved.

About the only recent note of interest in market activity was additional comment on the expected reduction in the number of fabrics to be made available to the women's work cloths trade under an A-2 priority. Sentiment in many quarters was firmly of the belief that this order would be forthcoming very soon.

That the revision will eliminate many of the constructions previously open to the women's work cloth cutters was the general impression. In fact, some sources expressed the belief that practically all but a few gray goods numbers would be withdrawn from the list. In this respect, it was mentioned that only three sheeting numbers would be retained.

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Cotton Yarns Market

PHILADELPHIA.—The usual year-end lull in market activity became more pronounced recently because of the long Christmas week-end and New Year's. Many mills shut down for the first three-day period despite a Government request that those on war contracts keep running.

Combed yarn spinners during 1942 shipped out more single and ply combed yarn on Government orders alone than they shipped for all purposes during 1939 or 1941. Close to 55 per cent of all the combed yarn reported delivered during 1942 went into war work, and this is exclusive of mercerized yarns. Total shipments of single and ply combed (gray) yarn for 1942, partly estimated, set a new high record for 13 years and ran about 40 per cent ahead of 1941.

December sales of single and ply combed cotton yarn were the largest of any month last year, with the exception of April and October, according to figures. Combed sale yarn production, however, was the smallest reported for any month since March. It is indicated that during December the spinners may have sold enough combed yarn to increase their backlog of orders to about 12 weeks' production at the present rate. Spinners' stocks that were carried into 1943 are negligible.

It is predicted here that in January there will be a sharp advance in cost of suitable cotton and, accordingly, spinners may become still more conservative as to accepting orders for distant deliveries, pending adjustment of the yarn price ceilings.

Demand for sale yarns for civilian purposes is widespread and will become more so during the new quarter. In the case of yarns intended to go into numerous items of personal wear and household use, inquiries are said to reflect the determination of large retail establishments not to be caught without adequate stocks of merchandise.

According to local opinions Leon Henderson's resignation and the pending shake-up in the OPA probably will mean little to the cotton sale yarn industry, which was one of the first to come under Federal price control. The ceiling for combed cotton yarn was issued May 23, 1941. Carded yarns came under a price ceiling the following Oct. 6.

By and large the usual opinion is that the sale yarn industry has had satisfactory relations with OPA.

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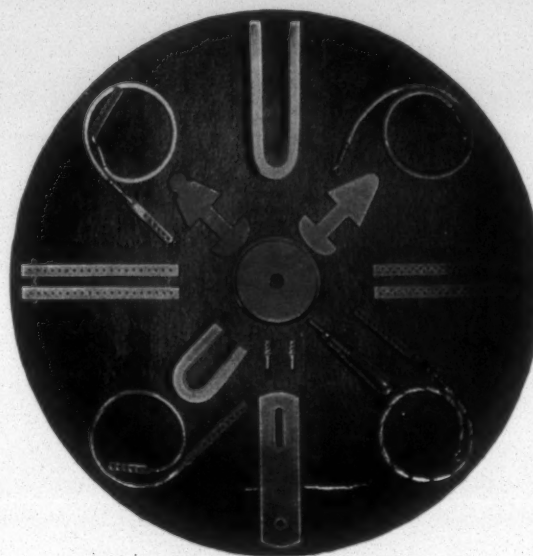
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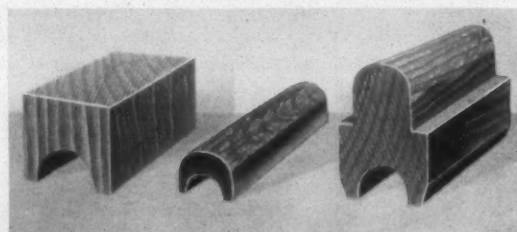


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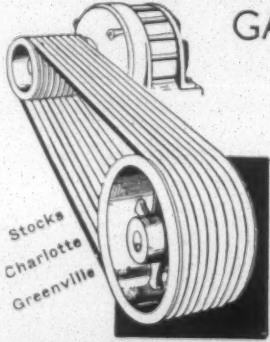
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Cotton Spinning Activity is Lowered Slightly in November

WASHINGTON.—The Census Bureau has reported that the cotton spinning industry operated during November, 1942, at 133.4 per cent capacity, on a two-shift, 80-hour week basis, compared with 136.9 October, 1942, and 129.8 November, 1941.

Spindles in place Nov. 30 totaled 23,843,808, of which 22,948,248 were active at some time, compared with 23,899,156 and 23,012,046 October, 1942, and 24,210,898 and 23,069,146 November, 1941.

Spindle hours during November totaled 10,558,436,326, or an average of 443 hours per spindle in place, compared with 11,429,157,806 and 478 for October, 1942, and 9,901,356,641 and 409 for November, 1941.

Active spindle hours included: in cotton-growing states, 8,651,923,578, average of 484 hours per spindle compared with 9,262,030,200 and 518 October, 1942, and 7,927,900,233 and 442 November, 1941; and in the New England states, 1,701,328,367 and 323; compared with 1,941,202,460 and 366; and 1,751,623,445 and 314.

Active spindle hours and average by states were: Alabama, 896,032,924 and 493; Connecticut, 138,671,110 and 268; Georgia, 1,539,450,551 and 492; Maine, 206,384,932 and 332; Massachusetts, 936,903,066 and 320; Mississippi, 71,898,171 and 537; New Hampshire, 113,312,885 and 339; New York, 90,629,813 and 284; North Carolina, 2,664,245,749 and 460; Rhode Island, 291,700,676 and 333; South Carolina, 2,715,701,050 and 501; Tennessee, 307,294,985 and 565; Texas, 103,306,534 and 437; Virginia, 278,586,951 and 432; all other states, 204,316,959 and 352.

Practical Textile Designing

(Continued from Page 12)

threads to be used in the design. Indicate below the design the threads which are to weave plain and those which are to run as cords. Indicate the same thing on the left margin of the design. Construct a diagonal line through the design beginning at the lower left hand corner. Where the warp cord crosses the filling cord, fill in a solid block. Where the plain threads intersect plain picks, fill in the plain weave. Next float the warp threads over or under the filling cords and fill in the remaining area with the plain weave. Fig. 8 illustrates a dimity stripe fabric made from fine yarns having a cord of three threads and a plain stripe of five threads, design made with design Fig. 5.

(To be continued)

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Current Labor Situation Summarized By Manpower Commission

Forty Southern urban areas in which textiles are manufactured are included in a new War Manpower Commission list of 270 such areas in which there are current labor shortages, anticipated shortages, or labor surpluses.

The lists are furnished to the War Production Board and Government procurement agencies for guidance in placing war contracts with consideration for manpower factors, and are revised periodically.

The new list of 270 areas is the first revision announced since the original list was issued Oct. 20. With the addition of 43 new areas, the list now includes all cities of 500,000 or more population, and any smaller cities where 5,000 or more workers must be added to the local labor force to meet peak production demands.

Each labor market area listed includes not only the city named, but also takes in nearby communities which should be grouped together as a natural area.

Listed as included in the labor shortage areas are Florence, Huntsville, Mobile and Talladega, Ala.; Macon, Ga.; Pascagoula, Miss.; Burlington, Elizabeth City, and Wilmington, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; and Dallas and Houston, Tex.

Included in areas in which labor shortages are anticipated are: New Orleans, La.; Bristol and Memphis, Tenn.; and Waco, Tex.

Among the areas in which labor surpluses exist are: Birmingham and Montgomery, Ala.; Little Rock, Ark.; Atlanta, Augusta, Columbus and Rome, Ga.; Asheville, Charlotte, Durham, Greensboro, Rocky Mount and Winston-Salem, N. C.; Columbia and Greenville, S. C.; Chattanooga, Knoxville and Nashville, Tenn.; El Paso and Laredo, Tex.; and Danville, Lynchburg, Richmond and Roanoke, Va.

Firm Appoints G. A. Davis


George A. Davis has been appointed manager of the woolen and worsted department of Worcester and Philadelphia plants of the American Card Clothing Co. His new duties will include those of sales and service manager of the woolen and worsted divisions in the United States and Canada.

For the past nine years Mr. Davis has been contacting mills throughout New England. Prior to his association with Ashworth Bros., Inc., he was connected with the American Woolen Co. in the purchasing department for the better part of 20 years and at the time of leaving was assistant purchasing agent of that corporation.


1,104,426 Bales Lend-Leased

WASHINGTON.—During the first year and a half of lend-lease the Commodity Credit Corp. has turned over to the Agricultural Marketing Administration for delivery to the United Nations 1,104,426 bales of cotton valued at \$106,318,093, the Department of Agriculture announced recently.

CCC has made available for lend-lease a total of \$213,276,821 worth of goods, the largest item being cotton and the second largest item being \$88,842,087 worth of tobacco.



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Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

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AKRON BELTING CO., THE, Akron, O. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett and Wm. J. Moore, 15 Augusta St., Greenville, S. C.; The Akron Belting Co., 406 S. 2nd St., Memphis, Tenn.

ALLEN CO., 440 River Road, New Bedford, Mass. Sou. Repr.: L. E. Wooten, Fort Mill, S. C.

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AUFFMORDT & CO., C. A., 408 Fourth Ave., New York City. Sou. Rep.: George B. Wilkinson, 613 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

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CAROLINA REFRACTORIES CO., Hartsville, S. C.

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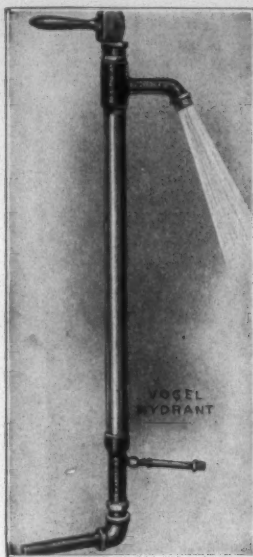
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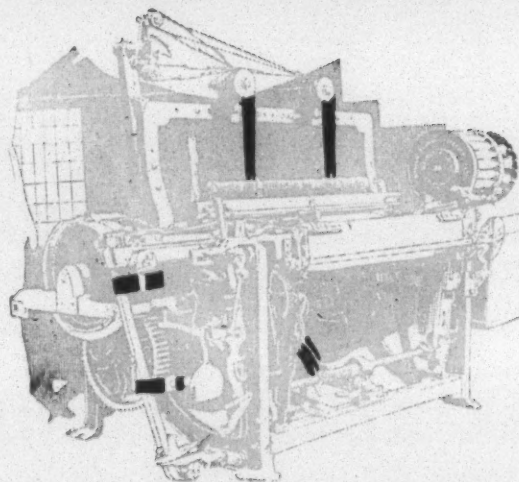
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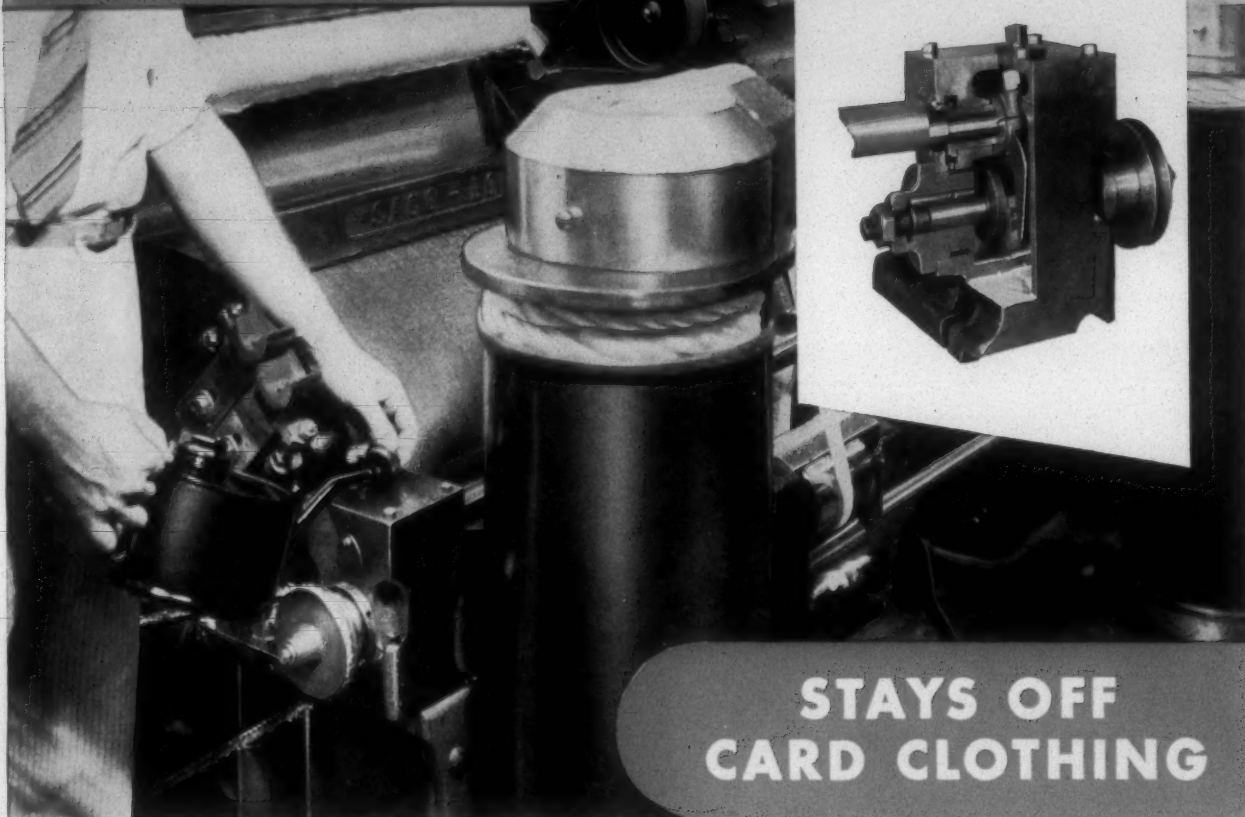
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